

DAILY NEVADA STATE JOURNAL.

VOL. 25.

RENO, WASHOE COUNTY, NEVADA. WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 14, 1886.

NO. 12.

COLORADO AND NEVADA COMPARED.

The Carson Free Lance believes in advertising. It says:

Our recent visit to Colorado convinces us that the secret of that State's prosperity is her advertising. She advertises her mining and grazing resources, agricultural products and educational facilities. Her advertising is her capital, her advertising has made her populous, wealthy and prosperous. In many respects Colorado and Nevada are similar, similar in their mountain ranges, valleys, climate and productions. In one respect they differ materially, that of advertising. Colorado has her expositions, her mining bureau, and her circulars of information sent broad-cast over the world. Nevada has nothing of this kind, not so much as a State Mineralogist, not even sufficient number of the reports of the State officers to supply the demand. Colorado is rapidly increasing in wealth and population, Nevada is just as rapidly decreasing in wealth and population. Cause of this difference in these two sister States—not mineral wealth, agricultural wealth or climate—it is advertising. More than she needs the services in Washington of Stewart, Daggett, Powning, and the rest of them, or all combined, Nevada now needs intelligent and judicious home legislation. She needs legislators whose mental capacity can grasp something greater than cutting down salaries of State officers or attaches of the Senate or Assembly; something more vital to the interests of the State than whether or not Comptroller Hallie allowed a bill of 15 cents for lamp chimney when it should have been but 12½ cents. So long as the people regard one U. S. Senator as of more value to the State than the 40 Assemblymen and 20 State Senators, so long as the people hunt the sack and forget the State's interest, so long will the status of Nevada remain eddies in comparison with Colorado, or other enterprise Western States.

The Fair Campaign.

The Republicans held a joint caucus of Senators and Representatives Monday night in the House for the appointment of a Campaign Committee. The recent municipal elections in the West, which resulted in Republican victories in Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Chicago and other cities, have had an inspiring effect on the Republicans and have correspondingly depressed the Democrats. Each day some new explanation is offered by the Democratic Representatives, but the majority of them place the blame on the Administration.

About Wind

Red Bluff News.

An exchange, speaking of a United States Senator, declares him to be a good business man, and rejoices that he will not "waste the people's time in windy debate." That is foolish. Webster, Clay, Calhoun and all such men were not mere traffickers, but their "windy debate" was what was needed in Congress. Men who have a talent for making money by trade and speculation are good in their place, but that place is not the Senate. There are too many bodies there, and the bar is constantly increasing.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF Reno, Nevada.

Paid in Capital, - - \$100,000
Surplus and Profits, - \$35,000

D. A. BENDER, President
GEO. W. MAPES, Vice President
C. T. BENDER, Cashier
GEO. H. TAYLOR, Assistant Cashier

THIS BANK transacts a general banking exchange, collection and safe deposit agency business. Bills of exchange and bank money orders for sale on the principal cities in Europe.

PRINCIPAL CORRESPONDENTS.—American Exchange National Bank, New York, Continental National Bank, Chicago, National Bank of D. O. Mills & Co., Sacramento, Agency Bank of California, Virginia City, Wells, Fargo & Co., Carson Bank of California, San Francisco. Telegraphic transfers made through the above correspondents.

WEAK, NERVOUS PEOPLE

And others suffering from nervous disorders, chronic diseases, premature decline of young or old, are positively cured by Dr. Horne's famous *Electric Magnetic Belt*. It is easily and instantly fast. Patented and sold ten years. Whole family can wear same belt. Electric Suspender free with male belts. Avoid worthless imitations and bogus companies. Electric Trusses for Humpbacked. Send stamp for pamphlet. D. W. J. Horne, Inv'tee, 702 Market St., S.F.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAPE CURE.

SAL-MUSCATELLE IN AMERICA Without the Expense of an European Journey!

The crystallized salts, as obtained in a pure state from grape and choice fruit, in a portable, palatable, simple form, are now presented to the public of America as the grandest solvent of impure blood, corrector of the liver and regulator of the bowels—the natural pro-

HEALTH AND LONGEVITY.



Eminent physicians claim this achievement is a new era in the art of science of medicine, as it furnishes the blood with its natural salines that are lost or eliminated every day.

Sal-Muscatelle A POSITIVE NATURAL SICK HEADACHE and DYSPEPSIA CURE.

Sal Muscatelle is Nature's own product. It supplies to the system the want of sound, ripe grapes and fruit. It is the simplest and best preventative and cure for all functional derangements of the liver and its related ailments, prevents the absorption of malaria diseases—fevers of all kinds, cures the effects of bad air, poor drainage and impure water, a powerful oxydizer of the blood, a natural specific for all skin eruptions, sick headaches, indigestions, nervousness, mental depression, and will remove the effects of accidental indigestion from excessive eating and drinking. Have it in your homes and on your travels. It is a specific for the fagged, weary or worn out. Prepared by the

London Sal-Muscatelle Co.
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Beware of imitations. The genuine in "blue wrappers only." Send for circulars to G. EVANOVITCH, General American Manager, P. O. Box 1,008, New York City.

FOR SALE BY
PINNIGER & QUEEN,
APOTHECARY AND DRUGGISTS,
Reno, Nev.

MONARCH SALOON,
WEST SIDE OF VIRGINIA STREET
RENO, NEV.

M. J. THYES & CO., Proprietors.

Finest Wines, Liquors & Cigars
—AT THE BAR—

**Brunswick & Balke's Monarch
Billiard and Pool Tables.**

THE LEADING PAPERS ON FILE.

We have lately commenced the selling of Wines and Liquors by the gallon, bottle or tank. Bitters, Champagnes and Bottled good of all kinds, which we will sell lower than ever before sold in town. Call and tutor visited.

By order of Trustees
P. EVANS, Secretary

The above meeting is postponed until Saturday, May 15, 1886, at the same time and place

P. EVANS, Secretary

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THERE

WILL BE A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS

OF THE HIGHLAND DITCH AND WATER CO., CORPORATION

ON THURSDAY, APRIL 16TH, 1886, AT ONE

O'CLOCK P.M. OF THAT DAY, AT THE OFFICE OF THE

COMPANY CHAMBERS' BUILDING, VIRGINIA STREET

RENO, NEVADA, TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE

ELECTION OF A BOARD OF TRUSTEES, AND TO TAKE

INTO CONSIDERATION AND PASS UPON ANY OTHER

BUSINESS THAT MAY COME BEFORE SAID MEETING

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THE MORRISON BILL.

Chairman Morrison and Mr. Hewitt, of the Committee on Ways and Means, have completed the report of the majority of that committee to accompany the Tariff bill, which was reported to the House yesterday. The following are the principle features of the report: The rate of duty or tax on imported goods subject to duty is as low as five on some and higher than twenty per cent. on others. The average rate for the fiscal year 1885 little exceeded forty-seven per cent. or \$47 of tax on \$100 of imported goods. This is higher than the rate paid in any year since 1868, and about the average rate from 1862 to 1868.

After quoting from the messages of Presidents Arthur and Cleveland, setting forth the necessity of tariff revision the report continues: The Treasury receipts for the fiscal year 1885 were \$323,690,706.36. The increased receipts from customs and internal tax are the principal sources of revenue for the months of the fiscal year of 1885 already past, our receipts of the same months of last year justified the estimate that the receipts for the present fiscal year will exceed \$335,000,000, nor may our annual Treasury receipts be expected to fall below that sum without reduced taxation, inasmuch as these receipts result chiefly from taxes on articles of necessity and comfort to be consumed in continually increasing quantity with our growing population. The expenditures for the fiscal year 1885, including pensions and legal requirements of the public debt, were \$305,820,070.53. Neither the actual needs of an economical administration of Government nor the patriotic expectations of the people justify any increase of this enormous expenditure, and we may safely estimate the annual surplus to exceed \$30,000,000. The reductions to result from the proposed bill are within this estimate. The surplus exceeded \$24,000,000 on the basis of last year's importations." Reference is made to Secretary Manning's views, as expressed in his first annual report, touching the ill effects of the maintenance of war duties, pointing out the inequalities in the present law and favoring the admission free of duty of raw materials, of which the report says: "These views of Secretary Manning as to the tariff, the condition of the customs service and taxation are not partisan, but are in accordance with the views expressed in previous Congresses by his predecessors, Secretaries Folger and McCullough. It is the purpose of the bill reported to correct some classifications in the customs laws, of the complications of which the report complains. Some of the materials upon which the great industries are built, as wood, salt, hemp and wool are placed on the free list. In the past twenty years we have obtained from the tax on imported wool the amount estimated at \$20,000,000. To encourage the felling of our trees and the destroying of our forests in a much shorter period we have given more than 35,000,000 acres of land in bounties to encourage the planting of other trees. The tax on imported salt is remitted. To those who catch and trade in fish, and to those who pack meats for foreign markets, it is believed that this tax should be remitted to all. After a century of failure to make hemp either a profitable crop or a successful industry through a protective tariff, further efforts should be abolished.

The report of the Republican minority, which has been prepared by Representative McKinley, of Ohio, begins with the statement that the substitute agreed upon by the majority is a new creation and embodies little matter that was included in the original bill as introduced by the Chairman. After reciting in detail the various articles which it is proposed to place upon the free list, and the reductions to be made in all manufactured goods, the minority report says: "Nothing is more unusual and fallacious than to assume that restriction of duties is demanded, when the average ad valorem rate shows a high percentage. In times of business depression and low prices, ad valorem

corresponding with specific duties show increased percentages over a period of high prices, because a given specific duty is a larger percentage of a low value than it is of a high one. There is no attempt in this bill to equalize duties upon imported goods on any just principle, or to make equitable reductions. Throughout the tariff list of thirty-one or more articles dutiable at from 10 to 350 per cent., not one is dealt with in this bill, while other articles upon which is imposed a duty of from 10 to 20 per cent. are cut down or transferred to the free list. The free list is peculiarly an assault upon the agricultural interests of the country, seeking out, from 4,000 articles in the tariff, their leading products to be driven out by ruinous competition from abroad. The metal, glass, pottery, sugar, rice, and other important interests affected by the original bill were given due notice of the changes proposed, and had ample opportunity to make successful defenses through their well organized associations."

In this connection the report says: The wool-growers of the country were led to believe from the bill first before the committee that no adverse action would be had touching their interests. They were therefore not before the committee in any official way, and those who were heard spoke of the restoration of the duty of 1867, without dreaming that the inadequate protection they now enjoyed was to be swept from them, and their vast interests left to the mercy of competition with the wool-growers in Australia, New Zealand and South American States, where the principal cost of production is the herding required by shepherds, which labor is cheap, and where feeding either in Winter or Summer does not enter into the cost of sheep husbandry. The decay of sheep husbandry in the United States would be a national calamity. It would place our manufacturers at the mercy of foreign producers. This is an industry which cannot be built up in a day. It has required years of care and much cost to reach its present development, and sound policy demands its continuance and encouragement. The minority endeavored to meet the reasonable expectations of this large class of their fellow-citizens and restore the duty of 1867 on wool, but were prevented by the votes of the majority, and from the same cause are unable to maintain even the existing rates. We could not believe that the majority would take from the dutiable list wool, which has been kept there since 1804, and which even the free trade law of Robert J. Walker, framed in 1848, had not made free, but the majority of the committee has done it so far as it can, and nothing is left for this great interest, which enriches every State in the Union, but to appeal to Congress and to the country to re-pudiate the work of the committee.

The flax-growers and spinners of America protest against the unjust and unreasonable action of the committee in taking flax from the dutiable list and at the convention held in Chicago in February, 1886, declared that a reduction of the duty on foreign fibres would be disastrous to the domestic industry. The committee has accepted and adopted the Secretary's political creed, that the first duties to be safely discarded are those upon materials used by our manufacturers, and its free list contains salt, lumber, hemp, and all fibres. The second step will be to discard all duties upon imported articles competing with our own, and then, at last, duties alone will be levied upon articles not produced in the United States, among which are tea and coffee. We must dissent wholly from this doctrine and its conclusion, and insist that the true method of levying duties upon imports to raise the requisite resources for the Government is to impose them upon imported articles which compete with the products of our own industries and labor; and while such duties will secure the necessary revenues, they will at the same time encourage home products, create a home market and furnish employment for American workmen without increasing the burdens of the people.

The minority declare the bill is born of party necessity. It is here because the Democratic party is in control. The people of the country are not asking for it, and it is in response to no public sentiment or national requirement. In the judgment of the minority it will increase rather than diminish our revenue receipts, and it will answer no sentiment for a reduction of the surplus. It will help no American interests; it will cripple, if not destroy, all it touches.

CALIFORNIA SENATORS.

In answer to an inquiry from a Sonoma subscriber to give the dates when elected, and how many years the various Senators of California served in the United States Senate; also to name the Senators who occupied, in regular order, the seat for which John C. Fremont was originally elected, and those who succeeded to the seat occupied by Dr. Gwin from 1851 to 1857, the San Francisco Call says:

The lines of succession are as follows:

John C. Fremont (Whig).....	1850-51
John B. Weller (D.).....	1851-57
David C. Broderick (D.)	1857-63
Milton S. Latham (D.)	1863-69
John Conness (U. D.)	1869-75
Eugene Casserly (D.)	1875-81
John S. Hager (D.)	1881-87
Newton Booth (R.)	1887-93
John F. Miller (R.)	1893-99
George Hearst (D.)	1899-1901

Wm. M. Gwin (D.).....	1850-56
Re-elected.....	1856-61
James A. McDougal (D.)	1861-67
Cornelius Cole (R.)	1867-73
Aaron A. Sargent (R.)	1873-79
James T. Farley (D.)	1879-85
Leland Stanford (R.)	1885-91

On the first two Senators (Fremont and Gwin) the latter drew the long term. They went to Washington late in the session, and after its close Fremont, while returning to California was attacked with Chagres fever, which prevented him from returning to Washington during his term. He sat in the Senate only three weeks. He was a candidate for re-election in 1851, and was defeated. Broderick died September 16, 1859 and Latham, then Governor, was chosen to fill his unexpired term. Broderick belonged to the popular wing of the Democracy—in other words, he represented the "shovely" in contradistinction to the "chivalry." Mr. Conness was a war or Union Democrat. During the war, political lines were almost lost sight of; all who adhered to the National cause were called Unionists. Senator Conness was thoroughly loyal, and after the close of the war acted with the Republican party. Mr. Casserly resigned November 28, 1873, and Judge Hager, who was appointed to fill the unexpired term, took his seat February 9, 1874. General Miller died in March, 1886, and Governor Stoneman has appointed George Hearst to fill the vacancy until the Legislature at the next session elects a successor.

Lord Wolseley, in a speech at London, said that the English Empire had been built and preserved through the valor and endurance of its soldiers and sailors, directed by able statesmen. Hitherto it had been their lot to defend the country against foreign foes, but now they were called upon by the people of England to do duty by trampling under foot enemies more serious, because these enemies were within the civil boundaries. He called upon the English nation to say "Stand off!" to any one, whoever he might be, who should dare to try to break or dismember the empire, thereby ruthlessly destroying it. The speech was received with deafening cheers.

The Secretary of War has appointed two officers from the regular army to act as judges—in connection with one officer from the English army—at the competitive drills of the Uniform Bank, Knights of Pythias, at Toronto, in July 1886.

This selection of judges seems to meet with universal approval by the members of the U. R. as well as the approval of the executive committee of Knights of Toronto having in charge the reception and entertainment of Supreme Lodge and visiting brethren.

Senator Stanford will introduce in the Senate within the next two or three days a resolution giving permission to Joseph Newman, of San Francisco, to exhibit in the rotunda of the Capitol specimens of California silk culture. These exhibits will comprise specimens of silk manufactured by Newman from 1865, when the industry was first introduced, until the present time, including exhibits on which he was given first prizes at the Centennial exhibition, at the Vienna Exhibition and the California State Fairs.

The dear old friends of Secretary Manning say that it is settled that he will not attempt to assume his duties at the Treasury Department, if as now seems probable, he shall partially recover his health. One of his dear friends is of the opinion that when he shall be so far restored that the physicians will permit him to travel, he will take a sea voyage, and that he will then be appointed Minister to Austria.

GRAND ARMY NOTES.

Chronological Events of the War in April.

A majority of quarterly returns from the Posts in the Department of California are now in the hands of Assistant Adjutant-General Taylor, and the San Francisco Alta says that official is only awaiting a few delinquents in order to complete a consolidated report of the Department for transmittal to National Headquarters. The Post returns generally exhibit a large increase over last quarterly reports. To veterans of the late war this month will recall stirring memories. The bombardment of Fort Sumter in April; its surrender on the 14th; President Lincoln's first call for 75,000 three-months' volunteers, on the 15th; Sixth Massachusetts Regiment started for Washington on the 17th; destruction of Arsenal at Harper's Ferry the 18th; blockading the Southern ports, the 19th; same date Sixth Massachusetts attacked by mob in Baltimore; Gen. Sumner superseded Gen. Albert Sidney Johnston in command of the Department of the Pacific on the 25th; writ of habeas corpus suspended on the 27th, all in 1861. The battle of Shiloh, where General Albert Sidney Johnston was killed, April 6th, and second day of same engagement when Grant defeated Beauregard, on the 7th; battle of Forts Jackson and St. Philip on Mississippi river, below New Orleans, on the 24th, and capture of New Orleans on the 26th, 1862. During the same month of 1863 there were military events of a minor character, but of national importance. On April 8, 1864, Banks' disastrous retreat down the Red River took place; same day the U. S. Senate adopted amendment to the Constitution abolishing slavery, and the capture of Fort Pillow, by Forrest, took place on the 13th. April 1, 1865, Petersburg, Va., was evacuated, and on the same date Richmond; battle of Appomattox Court House interrupted by flag of truce on the 9th; same day capitulation of General Robert E. Lee and his veterans agreed upon; General Lee surrendered on the 12th; Mobile, Ala., evacuated the day before and occupied by General Canby, U. S. Volunteers, on the 12th; National Flag lowered by Major Robert Anderson, at Fort Sumter, April 14, 1861, replaced by Brevet Major General Robert Anderson, April 14, 1865; assassination of President Lincoln same date; death of the President on the 15th; General Joseph E. Johnson surrendered to General Sherman on the 26th, which practically ended the civil strife, although no final proclamation of the cessation of hostilities was made until August 20, 1865.

Arthur seriously ill.

The New York Star says: Ex-President Arthur is seriously ill. His sister, Mrs. McElroy, of Albany, is constantly at his bedside, and his physician, Dr. George Peters, visits him once or twice every day. Dr. Peters said last night:

"There has been no improvement in the ex-President's condition for the past three weeks. I prefer not to discuss the state of his health." R. G. McCord said Monday: "I have hopes of Arthur's ultimate recovery, but he has been a very ill man. His family are now hoping that he will rally sufficiently to permit them to take him away from the city. They had planned a trip to a European watering place, but time alone will tell whether Arthur will be able to bear the fatigues incidental to the passage across the Atlantic. His stomach is worn out and refuses to perform its office. During the crisis in the disease Dr. Peters was in constant fear lest kidney trouble would set in. The ex-President's system has run down, and he is in a feeble state, almost amounting to complete prostration."

Dakota has now nearly if not quite 500,000 inhabitants. Her increase in population since 1880 has been over 207 per cent. The population is spread over an area of about 97,000,000 acres, which is almost all either under or capable of easy cultivation, and is adapted, perhaps better than any other part of the Union, to either cereals or stock-raising.

It polities were left out of the count, there is no good reason why Washington, D. C. and Montana should not all come into the union.

DEFEAT TOO MUCH FOR HIM.

Sacramento's ex-Chief of Police commits suicide.

SACRAMENTO, April 12th.—Ex-Chief of Police O. C. Jackson committed suicide here last evening between eight and nine o'clock. He was down town as late as seven P. M., and appeared to be in his usual spirits. When he went home he picked up a bottle of morphine pills, and remarking to his wife apparently in a jocular manner: "These won't bother you any more," threw them into his mouth and swallowed them, though she supposed he had thrown them away, and she thought no more about it. He sat down to supper and ate for awhile, but suddenly fell over, and she at once surmised the truth and called for aid from her husband's parents and others living in the immediate vicinity. Physicians were summoned, but they could not save him. It is said he took at least twelve grains of morphine. The deceased had been connected with the police force of this city for eighteen years. He was elected Chief of Police by the Republicans two years ago and was the candidate of that party at the recent city election, but was defeated, and this was undoubtedly the cause of the deed. He leaves a wife and one child. He was one of the best-known men in the city, and his suicide has created a great sensation.

THE INFLUENCE FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

The Carson Free Lance rises to remark as follows:

We don't believe that the Central Pacific railroad has ever said that it must have Stewart's services in the Senate, and will back him first, last and all the time through the coming campaign. We don't believe Senator Jones said that he preferred Powning to any other man in Nevada for his colleague in the Senate. We don't believe Mackay ever promised Daggett all the money he might need to succeed in his senatorial aspirations. We don't believe that Stewart, Jones, Mackay, Yerington or any other of the Republican party managers has pledged undying fealty to any one of the candidates to succeed James G. Fair. We happen to have their words for it that at least some of these party leaders are still in doubt as to their final choice for this position. Just why these candidates or their friends would deceive the masses in this respect one cannot understand, but certainly it is being done. There is scarcely named a candidate for Senatorial honors that has not at his heels urging him forward and begging him to "stand in" such influence as Jones, Mackay, Stanford, Sharon, Hayward, Hobart and Yerington. It is not at all improbable that Mackay, Hobart and Stevenson, some other "dark horse" may yet enter the lists and leave these now prominently mentioned candidates so far behind that the people will forget that they have been in the race. It is intimated by the shrewdest politicians in the State that this will occur. At all events the masses of the sovereign citizens of this State would like to be consulted in this matter; would like to be considered on having some influence of their own; they don't like to be treated as mere of any real or imaginary influence not in sympathy with the will of the people.

NEW TO-DAY.

NEVADA THEATER.

Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, April 17, 19, 20.

3 MONSTER GIFT NIGHTS 3

Signor Bosco!

The World's Fairest

MAGIUMAN AND CONJURER,

In his Wonderful Entertainment,

A Night With the Spirits.

150¢ Beautiful and Genteel

50¢ men, 25¢ children.

SILK DRESS PATTERN, SILVER-

WARE, E. C.

50¢ men, — POPULAR PRICE 8. — 50¢ chilren, 25¢ chilren.

No extra charge for reserved seats, now on sale at the Auditorium's Newstand.

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TOWN AND COUNTY.

WEDNESDAY.....APRIL 14, 1886.

BREVITIES

John Poet is in from Mohawk.

S. A. Hamlin returned to Essex last night.

Baldy Cunningham is in from the north.

A colored gentleman has supplanted the Mongolian at Thyes' saloon.

S. K. Barber has been elected Recorder of Pyramid mining district.

It is the opinion of members that Congress will adjourn about July 1st.

The west-bound train was only forty minutes late last night.

Uncle George Tufly and wife, of Carson, were passengers for the Bay last night.

THE G. A. R.—Committees from Mitchell Post, of Reno, Phil Kearney Post, of Virginia, and Custer Post, of Carson met in Carson, Sunday, and decided to uniform their members in a fine blouse and hat with black pants, also to join Northern California in securing a band, and suitable headquarters in San Francisco for the entertainment of their friends and "comrades in arms" from the East who will attend the national encampment next August. The Tribune says as this is the first, and may be the last opportunity for the "boys in blue" of the Pacific Coast to meet their old comrades, it is looked forward to by the old soldiers with the greatest of pleasure. There are 179 members in Nevada, and every one of them will make all efforts possible to attend. Fares all over the railroads will be very low, and arrangements will be made to reduce expenses to a minimum in San Francisco.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.—The Carson Free Lance says: An effort has been made this year to get the County Commissioners to set aside \$100 for the benefit of county institutes. The Commissioners of the following counties have declined to set aside any money for this purpose: Lyon and Lander; and it is also believed that no money will be set aside for this purpose in Esmeralda, Humboldt and Elko. No decision has been reached in Douglas, Storey and Washoe. Ormsby has set aside \$100, and Eureka \$100. There is also in the State fund \$100 for a State Institute. An effort is now being made to get three or four counties in western Nevada to combine to hold a big educational meeting at Carson that will educationally shake the State from center to circumference.

A BUSY RAILROAD STATION.—The Virginia Chronicle says: Monard House Station is a lively place for a short time after the arrival of the V. & T. express in the morning and evening. It is the junction of the C. & G. narrow gauge with the main line, and the passing point between the local passenger train from Reno and the express from that city. The simultaneous arrival of the trains creates a busy bustle scene during the transfer of the mails, express freight and passengers. The number of passengers to and fro over the narrow gauge exceeds the travel over the V. & T. A new round house for the use of the locomotives running on the Carson and Colorado roads will be built at the station during the coming summer to replace the one destroyed by fire.

DECORATION DAY.—The Carson Free Lance says: This year it is most likely that Memorial Day will not be celebrated with the pomp and show that has heretofore characterized that occasion. In Virginia City the members of the Grand Army will march out, unaccompanied by band or militia, will bestow the appropriate floral tribute to the memories of their dead comrades, and will then return to their headquarters and disband. This is a custom that is growing in the Eastern States, and will probably be adopted in Carson. This is in conformity with the tendencies of the age, which seems to be shying away from ostentatious displays and boisterous demonstrations of all kinds.

THE SUTRO TUNNEL.

McCALMONT BROTHERS OF LONDON FORECLOSE A MORTGAGE AGAINST THE COMPANY—A RECEIVER APPOINTED.

Col. M. N. Stone brought suit in the United States Circuit Court at Carson last March, on behalf of McCalmont Brothers & Co., to foreclose a mortgage held by the firm against the Sutro Tunnel Company. The mortgage was given to secure the sum of \$997,882 52, loaned to the company by Robert and Hugh McCalmont and William Johnstone Newall, merchants doing business in Philpot Lane, London, England. This sum, with the interest added, now foots up \$1,500,000 advanced to defray the expenses of driving the Sutro tunnel. The Virginia Chronicle says the Court ordered the mortgage foreclosed and appointed William Johns, of San Francisco, a member of the Board of Directors of the Sutro Tunnel Company, Receiver. Mr. Johns has appointed Col. C. C. Thomas, Superintendent of the tunnel, as agent. The business of the company will proceed as usual, with the exception that the receipts for royalty will be handed over to the London firm.

The receipts for royalty on ore extracted from the Comstock lode now foot up over \$300,000 a year. This gives the present owners over two per cent. per month interest on the amount advanced.

It is rumored that the present owners of the property will order the construction of mills to be driven by the water power flowing from the tunnel for the purpose of crushing ore to be extracted from the Brunswick lode.

The expenditure of the sum realized one year for royalty on ore extracted from the Comstock mines would suffice to drive the tunnel through Mount Davidson. It could then be used as a base of operations to prospect the numerous veins cut in extending it by north and south lateral drifts, the tunnel itself crossing them as it is advanced. Practical mining men are of the opinion that the company would be compensated many times over for the expense of exploring the virgin country to the west through the royalty that would result from the increase in the output of ore from veins developed in extending the tunnel.

ANOTHER SUIT BEGUN.—U. S. District Attorney Coffin has received instructions to enter suit against General Robert M. Clarke for \$576 76, and interest for twenty years, alleged to be due the Government on account of business which was supposed to have been settled twenty years ago. Following is a copy of the letter of instructions:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
OFFICE OF THE SOLICITOR OF THE
TREASURY,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 22, 1886.

Sir: I transmit herewith a duly certified copy of an official bond executed by Robert M. Clarke as Receiver of Pub. L. Money at Carson City, Nevada, with Patrick Henry Clayton, James Fraser and Geo. L. Gibson as sureties, dated December 27, 1884, in the penalty of \$30,000, and a duly authenticated transcript of his accounts thereunder, which shows that he is indebted to the United States in the sum of \$567 67. For the recovery of this balance and interest as provided in Section 3624 revised statutes, you will commence suit at once and press it vigorously to trial. A report of the commencement of suit and of all subsequent steps taken is required. Very Respectfully, S. McGREGOR, Solicitor.

The Free Lance says this is doubtless another of the series of baseless and unjust prosecutions with which the citizens of Nevada have been annoyed during the past few months. H. G. Parker and S. C. Wright had similar suits brought against them recently, and both trials resulted in the complete exoneration and vindication of the defendants, and the present case will without doubt have a like ending. Mr. Coffin, of course, has no objection in the matter, and will bring the suit as soon as he can get around to it. It is interesting to note that the three sureties, Clayton, Fraser and Gibson are dead. These suits, it is generally believed, are brought for political purposes.

The Supreme Chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, John Van Valkenburg, arrived in San Francisco Monday evening from Ft. Madison, Iowa, and was tendered an enthusiastic welcome at the Mechanics' Pavilion by the local Knights.

NELSON HAMMOND REMOVED.—The Carson Free Lance takes the annexed view of Federal matters at home:

One week ago to-day Agent Gibson, under instructions from the Department, went out to the Walker Lake Reservation to substitute as the Farmer in charge O. B. Gentry for Nelson Hammond. Mr. Hammond did not resign, he was removed. He was removed not because "he was too heavy to get around," not because of incompetency, not because he is a political partisan, but because he is a Republican. As everybody knows Mr. Hammond has been an efficient officer. He was sacrificed as part of a damnable political scheme. This is but one of the sacrificial political offerings now making that gives the lie to the professions of the Democracy in its love for Civil Service. Surveyor General Powning's political head for some time has been on the sacrificial block to be decapitated because they say he is a "political partisan," or because he made a purchase of a large tract of Government land, the same as any other enterprising citizen might have done.

The suits recently instituted by the Administration against the ex-Republican office-holders Hub. Parker, Sam Wright and Bob Clarke are solely for political capital.

All sorts of charges of dishonesty and bad conduct have been "trumped up" by the Department of Indian Affairs through Sarah Winnemucca, one Sherman and others to blacken the reputation of "Honest Old Uncle Bill Gibson." The removal of Hammond as we have said is one move in this scheme of the Democracy to blacken the fair name of Republicanism and to get possession of the spoils through the lying pretense of "Reform."

PROFESSOR BOSCO.—The Enterprise, of Tuesday, says:

Professor Bosco drew another large audience last night. His sleight of hand performance was excellent, as usual, and his distribution of numerous and valuable presents very satisfactory to those who were fortunate enough to hold winning tickets. This (Tuesday) evening the Professor will appear at the Opera House for the last time, on which occasion an entire change of programme will be offered and an extra number of beautiful articles given away to the audience. At the conclusion of the performance and the distribution of presents dancing will take place and continue until midnight. Two handsome prizes will be given to the best lady and gentleman waltzers.

The Professor will appear in Reno next Saturday, Monday and Tuesday evenings.

OPENING OF THE UNIVERSITY.—The formal opening exercises of the University will be deferred until next week. Professors Willis and McCammon, however, will organize the classes on Thursday of this week and proceed with the regular work. All students are requested to be present at the University to be assigned to their classes at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday, the 15th inst.

A STRATEGIC MOVEMENT.

Why Two Votes Were Taken on the Silver Coinage Bill.

CHICAGO, April 11.—The Inter-Ocean's Washington special says: In connection with the vote on the bill providing for free coinage, there was a strategic movement which was successfully carried out, by which many members of both sides of the question were enabled to place themselves on record to the satisfaction of their constituents. There are a number of members of the House who represent constituencies favorable to the maintenance of silver coinage, and some of these go so far as to advocate unlimited coinage. In many instances the members do not share these views but have not the courage to boldly antagonize them. In order to obtain a lever for their votes against free coinage, a number of such members hit upon the plan of first having a vote on suspension. This enabled them to place themselves on record against the suspension of coinage, as an offset to their votes in opposition to free coinage. Had this opportunity to vote against suspension not been presented, a number of those who record themselves against free coinage would have felt constrained to vote in the affirmative. As a change of eighteen would have passed the free coinage bill, the value of this strategic movement can be fully appreciated.

General Crook has issued a general order relinquishing the command of the Department of Arizona. General Miles says he will continue in pursuit of the hostiles until they are all killed or captured.

The President has withdrawn the nomination of Orlando W. Powers of Michigan, as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhea, regulates the stomach and bowels, eases wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female nurses and physicians in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. Feb. 21-awt-1vr

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One dozen lead pencils	10c
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vide for the management and control of the State Agricultural Society of the
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B. F. LEETE, of Washoe County; C. C. POWNING, of Washoe County;
C. C. STEVENSON, of Storey County; F. DANGBERG, of Douglas County;
JOHN SWEENEY, of Ormsby County; W. S. BAILEY, of Churchill County,
ALBERT WHITE, of Washoe County; JOS. MARZEN, of Humboldt County,
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A. A. LONGLEY, of Washoe County; THEO WINTERS, of Washoe County;
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Officers of the Society

C. C. STEVENSON President
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